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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH JULY.

At the last May meeting of the Asiatic Society Dr. Rajendralala Mitra read a very interesting paper on the origin of the Myth about Kerberos, in which he propounded a quite original theory on the subject. He says that the earliest notice of dogs as warders at the entrance of Hades occurs in the Sanhita of the Rig Veda. Yama, the regent of that region, it is said, had two canine attendants, each having four eyes, and these brought the dead from the earth to the nether regions. In Greek mythology the story of the dogs occurs repeatedly, and is well known to classic scholars. The oldest notice of a dog as the warder of Hades is to be found in the Iliad of Homer where Herakles refers to his "Haling out hateful Pluto's dog from darksome Erebos." In the Odyssey (XI, 626) the subject is referred to when Herakles tells Odysseus that his sufferings are but a reflection of the toils which Herakles himself had undergone. In neither place the name of the dog is given; but Hesiod (III, 11) calls him Kerberos, and assigns him fifty heads. Apollodoros, Euripides and Virgil reduce the number of heads to three; while some poets prefer to call the animal "many-headed" or "hundred-headed" (Horat. *Carm* II, 13, 34 Tzetz. Lycoph. VI, 78 Seinec. Herc. fur. 784.) The learned Docter remarks: "Local colouring and minor details apart, the myth is the same everywhere, and its wide dispersion bespeaks its extreme antiquity." He then goes on:

The latest theory is that it is an offshoot of the far-reaching solar myth which peopled the eastern and the western heavens with such an endless variety of gods and goddesses.

And now for the Doctor's own theory:

In the most primitive state of human society the simplest and most convenient mode of disposing of the dead was to fling it into the nearest jungle or wild place either to rot there or to be eaten up by wild animals. Carrion birds, jackals, foxes and dogs were the animals which were attracted by such castings and dogs which had been domesticated at a very early age were necessarily associated with the disposal of the dead. In this plan of funeral the element of chance predominated, for it was quite uncertain when the destruction would be completed by stray animals. To obviate this uncertainty, the most primitive form of funeral was, it would seem, at one time so far modified as to facilitate the consumption of the dead in a short time by enticing wild dogs or employing domestic dogs for the purpose. Such an expedient would not be by any means extraordinary. In the present day the Parsis carry vultures to such places where there are none, in order that they may be ready at hand to consume the dead in their Towers of Silence. Such enticement or employment of dogs often repeated would consolidate into a tribal or national custom, and the cutting up of the corpse to facilitate rapid consumption would be an innovation that would be easily introduced.

That such a horrible form of funeral did obtain, and still obtains, in some places is unquestionable. According to Herodotus "the body of a male Persian is never buried until it has been torn either by a dog or a bird of prey. That the Magi have this custom is beyond a doubt, for they practise it without any concealment." We have the authority of Strabo to show that the practice of exposing corpses to be devoured by dogs was current among the Sogdians and the Bactrians, who on this account named their dogs "buriers." Cicero noticed the same among the Hyrcanians. He says—"In Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos. Nobile autem genus canum illud scimus esse. Sed pro suo quisque facultate parat, a cuibus lanietur; eamque optimam illi esse censent sepulturam." (Quart. Tuscul, Lib. I 45) The same custom also obtained among the Parthians, and Justin says Sepultura vulgo aut avium aut canum laniatus est. (Lib XLI. cap. 3). Prejvolsky has seen it among the Northern Mongolians where the dead bodies instead of being interred are flung to the dogs and birds of prey. An awful impression is produced on the mind by such a place as this, littered with heaps of bones through which packs of dogs prowl like ghosts to seek their daily repast of human flesh. (Mongolia translated by E. D. Morgan I. p. 14) Horace della Penna a Capuchin friar, found at Lhassa in 1719 the practice of cutting up corpses to be given to dogs to be very common; and Abbe Huc found it among the Tibetans only a few years ago At the last named place Huc noticed four different forms of sepulture of which he says la quatrieme qui est la plus flatteuse de toutes consiste a couper les cadavres par marceau et a les faire manger aux chiens. Cette derniere methode est la plus course A reminiscence of this practice is still extant among the Parsis. Their funeral ritual requires that when a corpse is brought to the Dakhma, or the place when it is to be given up to vultures, it should be first exhibited to one or more dogs, which, I noticed at Bombay, are kept there for the purpose. This ceremonial is called *Saydid*, and is strictly observed as it is enjoined in their scriptures. (Vendidad Farg. VII v. 3) That this is a relic of the former detestable custom noticed by Herodotus is evident from the fact of the said scriptures enjoining the exposure of corpses on tops of hills that dogs and carrion birds may see and devour them (Vendidad Farg VII vv 73 74).

And since this detestable practice exists now and did exist three thousand years ago and earlier there is nothing very presumptuous in the supposition that it existed among the Aryans in their common home in Central Asia before their dispersion to Europe and India between four and five thousand years ago. From these Aryans the Parsis have derived their custom of giving up their dead to be devoured by vultures and exhibiting them to dogs, and from them has come the myth of dogs at the portal of death.

We have not space for more extracts, but the reader will see that the theory is quite original and well supported by the customs of nations.

IN THE House of Commons the motion for the second reading of the Capital Punishment Abolition Bill was opposed by the Government, and negatived by 175 votes to 79.

A SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION of the Ashantee difficulty is announced. The King has sent the gold war axe for the Queen's acceptance, in token of his sincere desire for peace.

MR. PARNELL made a savage attack on Mr. Forster in a speech at a Ladies' Land League meeting in London. He said that Mr. Forster, rather than lay aside his office and salary, or confess himself a failure, went over to Ireland to assist the landlords in carrying out evictions. He was jealous of the Land League because they had succeeded in doing what he and Mr. Gladstone undertook to do, but were unable to do—stop evictions,—and he vowed vengeance against the Land League because they had saved 1,200 or 1,300 families from sentences of starvation. Mr. Parnell accused the Chief Secretary of "humbugging" Parliament, of false representation, and of unblushing audacity. What next and next?

NEWS COMES from Algeria that serious raids have been made by the natives at several places, especially at the workshops of the Franco-Algerian Company, near Saida, a number of persons are reported to have been massacred. The insurgents plundered in all four or five workshops, which employed about thirteen hundred men, women, and children, mostly Spaniards and afterwards set fire to the dwellings and property.

TUESDAY, 19TH JULY.

THE JOURNAL of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* thus writes about the new Agricultural Department:

We hear that Mr. Buck will return to India by the expiration of a month in order to take up his appointment, not as Secretary of the revived Agricultural Department, a post which will be filled by Mr. Bernard, but in the high capacity which has been assigned to him under that officer. Beyond, however, being an improved Secretariat, receiving reports from every body on everything knowable, we fail to perceive the practical advantage of such a Department unless it is amply provided with funds for experiments in Model Farms and Manufactories, under its control, all over India. Them's our sentiments.

CERTAIN FIRMS in India have recently represented that they are prepared to supply country-made soap of good quality, and at rates which will compare favorably with those of the imported article. With a view of encouraging the new industry, instructions have been issued in the Military Department to local Governments, to invite tenders at once for the supply, from local firms, of the quantity of soap required for the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments for one year.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of a new paper from Jamalpore, entitled the *People's Friend*. It is fairly written. We wish it every success.

THE DUTHA or the Messenger is revived. We have received the first number of the new series. We hope the new series will enjoy a longer lease of life.

BOTH THE Small Cause Court and the High Court hold that the *Exchange Gazette* is not a newspaper, and that notices required by law should appear in the official *Gazette*. The late Lord Ellenborough was, however, of different opinion. His Lordship used to say that the *Exchange Gazette* was the best newspaper in India.

A REPORT on the tea and coffee cultivation in Bengal for the year 1880 shows that the number of gardens under Tea cultivation during the year was 274 against 257 in 1879 and the area under plant was, so far as could be ascertained, 38,805 acres against 38,668.

THE FOLLOWING information, which has been received from Hongkong in connection with the trade and commerce of that colony, comes from the Press Commissi

The piece-goods dealers have increased from 78 in 1876 to 109, and cotton and yarn dealers from 38 to 58. This is of interest not merely to Manchester, Bradford or Leeds: these Chinese merchants of Hongkong are now facilitating an Indian trade with China, healthier and with a safer future than the trade in that drug, which a few years ago was the only considerable commercial link between British India and China. Since 1877, the quantity of Bombay yarn received in Hongkong has steadily risen from 21,000 bales to 61,000. The increase in the value of this trade from $1,706,913, in 1877, to $5,251,246 in 1880 has been coincident with an increase in the imports of raw cotton from Bengal and Rangoon from 53,000 bales in 1877 to 86,000 in 1880. The opium trade shows no such tendency to increase. In 1880 87,747 chests were imported from India against 88,428 in 1877. It is said that the value of the total trade with India last year was $67,772,937, the value of the opium being $58,248,235, though the trade in other goods than opium is but one-sixth of the total Indian trade. yet it is so rapidly developing that it is hoped that in time it will outstrip, and perhaps, enable the Indian Government to curtail the trade in opium.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JULY.

A SOCIETY under the name of "The Society for Home Study" has been established in the North-Western Provinces under the auspices of Sir George Couper. The object of the movement is to form classes in History, Science, &c., the pupils of which will pursue their respective studies by means of correspondence with Professors in the presidency towns and other places. Anglo-Indian Society is invited generally to join, and the fee is thirty rupees for each term of four months, a start being made on the first of August next. The Society is intended chiefly for the benefit of ladies. Does the Indian climate favour hard intellectual work on the part of ladies?

SERIOUS news comes from Travancore respecting its agricultural prospects. No rain has fallen up to the present time in the southern part of the State, and all hope of cultivation is gone. Grain of every kind is scarce and exorbitantly dear, and famine it is said stares the ryots full in the face. We have, however, faith in the present Maharaja of Travancore.

A MAGNIFICIENT SAPPHIRE was discovered in Ceylon last month, a gem of the purest quality and weighing over 52 dwts. The fortunate owner estimates its value at Rs 1,30,000.

MR. BRADFORD LESILE has drawn up an ingenious plan for the crossing of the British Channel by railway by means of a submerged suspension tubular bridge. The cost of the whole structure is estimated at £8,000,000. The *Times* is furious at the idea, because it will destroy the insular position of England.

THE REGIMENTS of the British Army have undergone an important change from the 1st instant. Instead of the numerals by which they were hitherto distinguished, they will have territorial designations according to the town or county to which they belong.

A BILL to permit clegymen to sit in the House of Commons has been defeated on its second reading by a vote of 110 to 101.

SEVEN YEARS ago school savings banks were introduced into France. They have proved very successful. They are now at work in 14,372 schools; 302,841 children use them, and on the 1st of January last their deposits amounted to 6,403,773f. (say 25 lakhs of rupees). The average deposit per week is from a penny to three-half-pence. In the savings banks proper the number of depositors, which in 1874 was 2,170,000, had risen by December last to 3,838,000. The total amount of the deposits in 1874 was 573,000,000f. In 1880 it reached 1,280,824,000f. (say 51 crores of rupees). These figures speak volumes for the thrifty habits of French people of all ages.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore has laid down the following rules for the guidance of his Council:—

(1) The Council shall meet during eight months of the year as often as may be required for the transaction of business. There will be ordinarily a recess during April and May and November and January. (2) The following subjects shall be placed before the Council for discussion and submission of their opinion thereon to His Highness the Maharaja;—(1) Measures relating to taxation. (2) Measures of Legislation, (3) Annual Budget Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure. (4) Annual administration Reports of the several Departments. (5) Appointment and removal of District officers and District Judges, and of officers of rank

superior to them. (6)Remisson of Judicial sentences. (7) Prosecution of public servants in cases requiring by law the previous sanction of the Local Government. (8) Annual Budgets of the Public Works Department, and questions relating to any organization in that Department. (9) Questions relating to the organization of the Military Force. (10) All other important proposition relating to the internal administration of the Province requiring reference to the Government of India. (11) And any other matters upon which His Highness the Maharaja may wish to have the view of the Council. (3) The President shall regulate the conduct of business at the meetings of the Council. In the absence of the President the Senior *ex-officio* Member present shall act as President. (4) The Council may send for and refer to any public records, and examine any persons, in connection with matters under their consideration. (5). A journal shall be kept in which all the proceedings of the Council and the minutes of the individual Members will be recorded, and attested by the President.

THURSDAY 14TH JULY.

A BENARES CORRESPONDENT informs us that the attention of the respectable Hindu population of the holy city is now wholly absorbed by the subject of preventing the slaughter of kine all over India. Several meetings were held, and it has been resolved to memorialize the Government of India and lastly to go up to Parliament. The promoters of the movement propose to send a deputation to England for the purpose of moving the Secretary of State in the matter.

THE SAME correspondent complains that the local municipality is reckless in the expenditure of its funds as municipalities generally are elsewhere. A market is being erected in the vicinity of Bissessurgunge to be called the "Churchgunge" after the name of Mr. W. T. Church, late Magistrate and Collector of Benares. What has chiefly given umbrage seems to be the circumstance that it will be a memorial in honor of an officer, who was universally disliked for his high-handed proceedings.

MR. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, late of the North-West Civil Service, attributes the great mortality which prevails among the Indian cattle to want of salt in their food. He recommends a conference for enquiry. We must say that there is some truth in what Mr. Tucker says, but we are of opinion that our cattle are also degenerating from want of good pasture lands.

THE THAKORE SAHEB of Wudwan has been installed on his guddi. He is said to be a promising youth.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR, which is edited by a Parsi gentleman, is by no means satisfied with the literary abilities of his co-religionists. He says:

> The Parsees, it must be said in the interest of truth, have not yet been able to show even half a dozen men of transcendent ability in any department of art. We have had neither historians nor antiquarians to speak of. We have enough of compilers and bookmakers. Can Mr. Capadia point out a single Parsee in the literary line who can stand a favourable comparison with the Tagores, the Dutts, the Mookerjees, the Mitras, and the Banerjis of Bengal? By all means give praise, but let it be discriminating and consistent with "truth."

This is too sweeping. The Dadabhoys, the Furdunjis, and the Sorabji Shapurjis are surely worthy of honorable mention. Bhau Daji is dead, but he ought not to be forgotten.

MAHARAJA JIT SING of Chhota Oodeypore we are sorry to learn died on the 7th instant after a somewhat protracted illness. No successor has yet been named, the State affairs being administered by Dewan Javerbhoy.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the report of a case of waylaying of and assault on a learned Pundit by another learned Pundit in the Hooghly district. It would appear that the plaintiff Pundit was waylaid and belaboured by the pupils of another learned Pundit, apparently at his instigation, and the provocation which led to this recourse to Jetwood justice was a literary controversy between the plaintiff Pundit and one of the pupils of the defendant Pundit, which at the time ended in filthy abuse of one another, and the assault was the final denouement of an unfinished quarrel. The accused was convicted by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WE TAKE from the proceedings of Parliament the following item of Indian intelligence:

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN INDIA.

Sir D. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had considered the proposal to appoint a commission of inquiry, limited as to area and subject, to take independent Native evidence upon certain questions in India; and whether he was disposed to take a favorable view of such a proposal.

The Marquis of Hartington; The proposal emanated from a body of British gentlemen, whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration. I am afraid I can hardly, within the limits of an answer to a question point out all the circumstances that have to be taken into consideration when a proposal such as this is made to appoint an independent inquiry. The Government of India had been carefully watching the matter, but attention to it was necessarily suspended till the conclusion of the war. I could not press them unduly in regard to any inquiry such as this.

PRO BONO CROFTO. Anent the last Oxford convocation says the London correspondent of the *Englishman*: "Our youthful *gens togata* gave a most enthusiastic reception to their new D. C. L., our old friend 'Bobs.' The cry of "Gladstone who called him back from the Transvaal' was raised in the undergraduates' gallery, and was received with a perfect tempest of groans and hisses." He does not announce that there was any lengthy report made by the Minister of Public Instruction about this demonstration of feeling, or any resolution recorded by Mr. Gladstone. The said undergraduates are noted for their predilection to "nail up professors," and to stick pins in professorial fauteuils. Lucky fellows they, not living under the Bengal Government and the Director of Public Instruction, say the rusticated students of Sibpur College. *Problem.* If signing a joint memorial against a head blacksmith by a parcel of boys be equal to six months' rustication and a peck of dirt, what would groaning and hissing by them on a ceremonial occasion at a Prime Minister be equal to?

FRIDAY, 22ND JULY.

WE TAKE from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. Mahomed Rafique and Mr. Golak Nath have passed the Previous Examination in the University of Cambridge, and both were in the 1st Class in Mathematics and 2nd Class in Classics.

Mr. Tamiz Uddin has passed the B. Sc. Examination in Mental Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. In the 2nd M. B. Examination he obtained a Certificate in Physiology.

Mr. Syed Habeeb Ullah has passed the Entrance Examination of the Inns of Court.

Mr. S. Satthianadhan, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has obtained one of the Prizes offered by the National Thrift Building Society for an Essay on National Thrift.

Arrivals.—H E. Mukarrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, nephew of H. E. Sir Salar Jung accompanied by Moulvi Shaik Ahmed Hoosein, Dr. Mahomed Ismail, and Mr. Hormuzshaw Behramjee, from Hyderabad, on a visit to England. Mir Dawar Ali, from Hyderabad, Mrs. O. C Mullick and four children. Mrs. W. C. Banerji and four children, and Mr. A. chowdry, M A., all from Calcutta. Mr. Mohsin Budroodeen Tyabjee, son of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, Barrister-at-Law, from Bombay, for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. S. B. Broacha merchant, from Bombay. Messrs P. M. Jejeebhoy F. D. Petit, C. D. Limjee, N. N. Wadia, and D. N. Dadysett, from Bombay, on a visit to Europe. Mr. Shapurji C. Sanjana for the Bar, Mr. H. B. Doctor and Mr. Menezes, for Medical study from Bombay. Mr. S. B. chatterji, from Calcutta for the Indian Medical Service.

Departure.—Miss Sing, for Calcutta.

THE PIONEER reproduces the following note of Bishop Heber on street preaching in India:

> The custom of street preaching, of which the Baptist and other dissenting missionaries in Bengal are very fond, has never been resorted to by those employed by the church Missionary Society, and never shall be as long as I have any influence or authority over them. I plainly see it is not necessary; and I see no less plainly that though it may be safe among the timid Bengalees, it would be very likely to produce mischief here. All which the missionaries do is to teach schools, to read prayers, and preach in their churches, and to visit the houses of such persons as wish for information on religious subjects.

We believe this is also the opinion of the present Bishop of Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT thus brings to our notice the grievances of the subordinate branch of the Public Works Department:

> Among the overseers, first grade, there are men passed for assistatant engineer and sub-engineer, and of long and meritorious service:—
>
> 1 of 18 years and 5 months' service
> 1 of 17 " 10 " "
> 2 of 17 " 0 " " and so on,
>
> Again—
>
> 2 of 9 years and 11 months in their present grade.
> 1 of 7 " 6 " " "
> 2 of 7 " 5 " " "
>
> and so on; and there are so few men in their higher grades, that the chance of a vacancy is very remote; I may say, so remote, without being incorrect, that these men, most of whom (especially those of the Irrigation Branch) have to live and work in a climate which makes them prematurely old and shortens their life, will cease to live before it will be their turn to rise to the higher grades of the department by means of vacancies, which may occur by the death, retirement, resignation, promotion, or removal among those few men in their, or the upper subordinate establishment, standing above them in grade. Now instead of making the new alumni of the Civil Engineering College a clerk of works; if the sub-engineers and supervisors be so made at the same pay they are now getting (as the pay of the clerks of work of sixth grade vary from Rs. 100 to 600 per mensem) then, some of the overseers, first grade may find an opportunity or vacancy of getting a step higher. Whereas justice will be done on all sides, as the newly-passed student of the civil Engineering College, if appointed an apprentice overseer or overseer, first grade, on probation, he will acquire knowledge of the duties of a sub-divisional officer of the D. P. W. of accounts, experience, and practical knowledge, and will turn out an useful man of business, as he gets on higher in the department.

We commend the above to Sir Ashley Eden.

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THE BEHAR HERALD says that some registers have been missing in the Census Office, Bankipore. This should not cause any anxiety. The whole thing is *andaji*.

ALTHOUGH it has been raining incessantly in Calcutta we are sorry to notice that the rains have not been general or sufficient in the Mofussil. There had been no rain in Behar from July 1st to 19th. The heat was intense, and several Indigo factories were nearly at a stand-still in their manufacturing operations from want of water.

AT THE last sitting of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, held on the 20th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Natives of India, and on his motion, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Major Baring, and the mover. The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law regulating emigration to Assam and Chittagong.

SATURDAY 23RD JULY.

THERE WERE 191 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 16th July, of which 16 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 49 from fevers, 28 from bowel-complaints, 5 from suicide and accidents, 14 from pthisis and asthma, 29 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 49 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 24 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality is 27·2.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to the condition of the Badoo Bazar Road in the Baraset Sub-Division of the 24-Pergunnahs district. This road was until recently a ferry fund road, on which tolls were levied from passengers and vehicles. Then it used to be in a passable condition, that is to say, it was kept in tolerable good repairs, and it did not give rise to much complaint. Now it is under the Road Cess Committee, and no tolls are levied. But people would prefer to have the old days back again. Under the Road Cess Committee the road has become worse than a Purgatory for foot passengers and carriage and cart owners. There are no traces of the road having been once metalled—it is full of ruts, drivers and passengers of vehicles are obliged to alight from their carriages a little after passing the junction of the Dum Dum road, and may be said to draw the horses and cattle and not the latter to draw them. Really the Road Cess Committees throughout the country are fast becoming unmitigated shams.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ANJUMAN-I-PUNJAB hears a rumour that Sir Henry Norman will succeed Sir Robert Egerton, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in April next. The reason assigned for the report is that this frontier province requires a military Governor, whose views are more *en rapport* with the present Liberal Government than those of military men generally.

IT IS STATED that the ceremony of the installation of the young Maharaja of Burdwan will be held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling on the 28th proximo. Why at Darjeeling?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council has appointed Professor Monier Williams, C. I. E., as honorary delegate to represent the Government of India at the fifth International Congress of Orientalists to be held next September at Berlin. Pundit Sayamaji Krishna Varma will accompany him.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN has taken up Mr. Bright's idea of abolishing the Viceroyalty of India. He says:

> Let all India be divided into some half-a-dozen Governorships or provinces, conterminous as nearly as possible with the geographical distribution of languages or races, and let each of these provinces be entrusted with such local powers of legislation and administration as are at present enjoyed by Madras and Bombay. It will then be apparent that the Viceregal Government, as at present constituted, is like a fifth wheel on a coach, and the supremacy which one Presidency has gradually acquired over the entire peninsula will appear to be a mischievous usurpation. London is now practically as near as Simla is to the outlying provinces of India, and the costly Viceroy, with all his satellites lying beside their nectar, high above the plains of Hindustan may now be regarded as superfluous.

We are afraid the time has not yet arrived for this revolution.

A CATTLE-SHED must be licensed in the Suburbs, if the number of cows kept therein should exceed ten. A curious instance of official caprice has been brought to our notice in this connection. Mr. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, we are informed, inspected a cattle-shed, where he saw ten cows and one calf. He told the owner of the shed that he must take out a license, because there were more than ten cows. Pity that the poor

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man had not the ready wit to answer the municipal avatar that a calf is not a "cow."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has vetoed the Bombay Game Bill. This Bill was strongly opposed by the native members of the Bombay Legislative Council, but as usual they were not listened to. We congratulate the Hon'ble Vishvanath Mandalik on the success which has ultimately crowned his efforts.

A POOR MAHOMEDAN had gone to the Jeejeebhoy Hospital for relief. Two East Indian students took him into a room and under chloroform cut off his beard. The Mahomedan, when he awoke and perceived his condition, lodged a complaint with the Commissioner of Police, who did not, however, entertain it, but made over the case to the Principal of the Medical College, who it is said has dealt with it departmentally. We should like to know what the departmental order has been.

THE DEWAN of the Saorapuli Zemindar had guaranteed against accident on the occasion of the Ruthjatra at Mahesh. But as accident did occur he was hauled up before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, who convicted him, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100 and to one week's imprisonment. We are surprised that the Deputy Magistrate awarded the last part of the sentence in a case of this kind. We are glad to learn that an appeal has been preferred to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

SYUD MAHMOOD, Barrister-at-law and District Judge, Oudh, has been invited by Sir Salar Jung to form a member of the Commission for judicial reform in Hyderabad. He will be allowed a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Prison Administration of British Burma for 1880. 2. Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1879-80. 3. Administration Report of Jails of Bengal for 1880. 4. Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta for 1880. 5. Municipal work in India or Hints on Sanitation, General Conservancy, &c., by R. C. Sterndale, Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality. 6 Journal of the National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress in India, No. 127, July 1881. 7. Our Opium Trade with China, by W. E. Ormerad. 8. Correspondence on the Foot and Mouth disease in Horned Cattle (received from the Government of Bengal). 9. Prakritik-Bhoo-Bibarana or Elements of Physical Geography in Bengali, by Gourikishore Kur, B. A. 10. Parichariká, a Bengali Monthly, Vol. 4, No. 2, for Assar, B.E.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, July 20th.—Reports received from Kandahar state that Sirdars Mahomed Hassim and Muhammed Hossein with cavalry have reached Noazad. Sartip Nur Mahomed with some infantry and artillery arrived at Washir on the 13th. Ayub is said to be in Bakwa, but this requires confirmation. The Amir's force appears to be concentrated on the right bank of the Helmund.

22nd.—By latest news from Kandahar Ayub Khan had reached Naozad, probably some thirty miles east of the Helmund. Ghulam Sardar Khan, with the Amir's forces in some strength, was at Kilah-il-Gaz upon the Helmund. He was expected to attack Ayub, although his movements are supposed to depend partly on the arrival of reinforcements.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 17th.—The latest advice from New York state that President Garfield continues progressing very favorably.

18th.—The agitation among agricultural labourers in Ireland is reviving.

18th.—Messrs. Rothschild and Baring have issued the prospectus of the Bengal Central Railway, the capital of which is one million sterling.

18th.—Dean Stanley is very ill with an attack of erysipelas.

19th.—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons last night that the following gentlemen have been appointed Irish Land Commissioners:—Mr. Sergeant O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, member for Tyrone, and Mr. Vernon, land agent. The extreme Home Rulers strongly opposed the appointments, and the Conservative papers condemn the weakness of the Commission. Dean Stanley is dead.

20th.—The last clause of Land Bill has been passed in the House of Commons in committee. The consideration of certain new clauses, particulars of which will follow, has been postponed. The Queens' prize at Wimbledon has been won by Private Beck, 3rd Devon Volunteers, with a score of eighty-six.

21st.—The postponed clauses of the Irish Land Bill have passed in the Commons in committee. The Home Rule members have offered no opposition to Mr. Gladstone's selection of Land Commissioners, although the Extreme Home Rulers strongly oppose the same. Subscriptions to the Bengal Central Railway are coming in to an enormous extent. It is stated that the Italian Government is preparing a memorial to the Great Powers, proposing a solution of the monetary problem.

22nd.—An influential movement is on foot for a public banquet to the Cabinet, as an expression of gratitude from the Liberals for the triumph attending on the policy of the Government.

22nd.—According to the draft of the treaty with the Boers the whole of the Transvaal is virtually retroceded. The British claims on the Boers amount to £500,000. The Transvaal Volksraad is expected to be elected immediately. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that Lord Dufferin had been instructed to intercede for Midhat Pacha.

Tunis July 17th.—The French have captured Sfax.

17th.—Later particulars regarding the capture of Sfax state that the capture was effected by a Naval Brigade landed from the French squadron. The insurgents offered a determined resistance and their losses were heavy. The loss in killed and wounded on the French side amounted to fifty. The French troops subsequently landed.

Algiers July 19th.—The tribal disturbances in Algeria and Tunis are assuming serious dimensions The large towns are threatened by the insurgents. It is reported that the French commander-in-chief in Algeria is about to organise an expeditionary force at Constantinople to march through the Tunisian territory from west to east.

Paris July 21st.—The chamber of Deputies have voted an additional sum of 2½ million francs towards the naval expenditure in the Gulf of Tonquin. The Minister of Marine has disavowed a policy of annexation of that quarter.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 26th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Ruhmkorff's Coil and behaviour of Electricity in Vacua.

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 27th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 28th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Some of the minor motions of the Earth.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C. on Saturday, the 30th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Chromium and Manganese.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1881.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE Calcutta Corporation under the present system is now five years old, and its fourth annual report is before us. It cannot be denied that the present Corporation has worked under great disadvantages. It was ushered into existence by an administrator, who had not much faith in his own bantling. He himself emasculated the proferred constitution as it approached the final stage. He then gave a man to work the machine, who however industrious and energetic, was constitutionally unfit to carry it on. Somehow he could not brook the restraints of the law, and not unfrequently found himself in the wrong box by spending more money than what was provided for in the Budget, by acting without consulting his colleagues or taking their consent, and by launching upon mad speculations without looking before or after. The Chairman of the day was seconded by a Health-Officer, who too cared little for the constitution, who wanted to ride his own hobbies only, and whose sole aim seemed to be to play the master of his masters. The majority of the Commissioners were new to their work, and their inexperience was made capital of by their critics. The European community as a body held themselves aloof from the experiment, and the higher classes of the native community did not evince much sympathy with it. And lastly the present head of the local Government did not look with a friendly eye upon the new corporation. His first Resolution on the administration of the Town by the new Commissioners was a bitter tirade against their system, their work, their principles, and their character. Thus all things combined to snuff out the candle of the life of the new Corporation, but the Commissioners unflinchingly persevered in the work entrusted to them, and even their worst enemies cannot now deny that they have acquitted themselves creditably. The two thorns, which used to prick them unnaturally, dropped off one by one, and a new Chairman and a new Health-Officer took their places. Three gentlemen have since filled the office of Chairman, Mr. Souttar, Mr. Beverley, and Mr. Harrison, and they one and all have testified that whatever the shortcomings of the Commissioners they are not wanting in business capacity or devotion to work, and that they do not oppose the executive for opposition's sake—on the contrary there have prevailed perfect good feeling and cordiality between the Commissioners and the Executive.

The disadvantages under which the Commissioners have worked are thus clear enough, and yet it cannot be denied that they have done good, solid, hard work, and done it well too. The report before us contains abundant evidence on this subject. This report, though it is issued in the name of the Commissioners, is in reality the report of the Chairman, Mr. Harrison. It has been written by him from beginning to end, and he deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he has performed his task. He is a new man, and has not brought preconceived ideas regarding the municipal administration of the town to bear upon his work. He has reported upon work done by others, and his testimony is therefore perfectly disinterested. He has informed himself on the subject by a perusal of the records of the past and by personal observation, and his review embraces the period of administration of both the late Justices and the present Commissioners. He is a constitutional and conscientious man, and has therefore brought a well-trained and impartial mind to bear upon his task. And his report is the best record we have yet seen of the work done by the present Corporation. We have neither time nor space to go into details, but we will notice a few salient points. Mr. Harrison quotes facts and figures to shew that the elected Commissioners do not grudge to give their time to municipal work. He says: "These figures show that whether in General Meetings, Town Councils, or Committees, the elected members were more regular in attendance than those nominated by Government. Treating each member who left the Corporation and his successor as one, the elected members attended on an average 27 Meetings apiece, the nominated only 16." Again: "Among the elected members, double in number as they were, no one attended less than twice, and only eight less than five times." No less than thirteen Commissioners attended more than fifty times, some of them attending a hundred meetings or so. Mr. Harrison justly remarks: "It is evident that the elected Commissioners cannot as a body be charged with any want of interest in their duties. Those who have taken the trouble to master the system of administration of so large and important a city, naturally feel that the work is of so much interest as to reconcile them to a considerable sacrifice of time and convenience." The management of the finances is a fair test of the successful administration of a public institution, and judged by this test the Commissioners have not been found wanting. They began their first year by reducing taxation. They reduced the house rate to 7 per cent. and the other rates by a small percentage, and were it not for the reckless extravagance of the executive in the first two years, they would have gone on as they had begun. But owing to uncontrolled expenditure by the executive, and bad collections, they were obliged to raise the house-rate to 10 per cent. in 1879, but last year they reduced it again to 7½ per cent. This was partly due to retrenchment of expenditure and partly to the economical management of the finances generally. This subject leads us to the question of administrative reform effected by the Commissioners. They have utilized the two eyes, which look after the roads and drains by combining them under one head, viz., the Engineer; they made prolonged enquiries into the Collectorate, the Market, and the License Department, and not only have they corrected many gross abuses, but have also increased the revenue and saved expenditure. The result is that these departments are now better looked after, and the treasury is flourishing, while the burden of taxation has been reduced. We now turn to material improvement. When the Commissioners assumed charge the drainage works had considerably advanced. The late Justices had executed first and second class sewers, but the Commissioners have completed them. At the beginning of the year 1880, all the first and second class sewers had been completed and 111½ miles of third class sewers, leaving 42½ miles to be completed. Many of the sewered ditches have been con-

verted into roads and footpaths, and thus a double advantage has been gained. In the first place old ditches, which were as it were running sores, were filled up, and in the second place access has been given in many bustees to conservancy carts. As regards bustee reform indirectly much has been done. We believe more than one hundred foul tanks have been filled up, and the conservancy of at least an equal number of blocks has been improved by the making of sewer roads. A survey of all bustees has been made and systematic operations have been commenced in some bustees on the report of medical officers. As considerable misapprehension seems to exist on this subject, Mr. Harrison makes some pertinent remarks, which we transcribe below: "It seems to the Commissioners looking back upon the history of the last few years, indeed it might be said the last 16 years, that there is one part of their work in regard to which they are constantly being reproached by the Government and even by the public with failure, and that this branch of their work closely corresponds with what the law empowers the Commissioners to do for the benefit of private property and generally at the expense of the owners or occupiers. They submit that reflection will show that this is precisely the work which in practice proves the most embarrassing, it might almost be said, impracticable part of their duty. In the first place, when the Commissioners really and not merely nominally have the power, its exercise almost invariably involves extreme individual hardship. It is not as a rule wealthy owners whose property is in an insanitary condition, in nine cases out of ten, the owners have divided and sub-divided down to the lowest point of subsistence, and live from hand to mouth on the rents which they receive. To call on them to spend large sums on the improvement of their tanks and bustees is to ask the impossible. It is possible to harass them, to prosecute them, to get them fined and even to do the work nominally at their expense, but to make them do it, or to recover the cost when done, is legally but not practically possible." These difficulties we hope will be removed if the new Municipal Bill becomes law. The Commissioners have made new arrangements for the better registration of births. And lastly the Commissioners have provided for thorough illumination of the town with gas. In 1864 the number of gas lamps in the town was 1084, in 1877, when the Commissioners took over charge, it was 2794, and in 1880 it was 3895. We will not notice minor improvements or the routine work of the Municipality, which is looked after with undiminished energy.

We have given a running account of the work done by the present Corporation of Calcutta. The rate-payers have no reason to complain of want of attention or extravagance on the part of their constituted guardians. There has been steady progress, and the expenditure has been kept within proper limits, while taxation has not been high. The elected Commissioners have been much abused by Government and the press, but the account they render will do honor to any municipal body in any civilised country.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL.

A PERIODICAL enquiry into the working of a system is both necessary and useful. When officers fall into a groove they are not disposed to get out of it without much pressure. Abuses, therefore, naturally creep into it. Sir Ashley Eden is therefore quite right in giving our dispensary system a shake. He has found a willing and efficient instrument in Dr. Payne, the Surgeon General, in probing it. Dr. Payne has unearthed many abuses. He writes, "it has been found that in some places there has been accumulation of invested money while the poor have been unrelieved; that in others promised subscriptions have remained unpaid, and while Government has continued to support the medical officer, he has been rendering no public service worthy of mention; that subscribed funds have been devoted to the payment of servants who have been useless for any legitimate purpose, serving mainly to enable the native doctor to absent himself from his dispensary without causing complaints; that apart from irregular fictitious entries, the attendance of patients has been multiplied designedly and on regular system, in order to present a plausible tale of work; that medicines have been issued confessedly to persons who had no right to them." All this is due to want of proper supervision. And the fault lies with the Government. If the Government had provided for a vigilant supervision over the charitable dispensaries, the abuses complained of would not have sprung up. In the first place the local officers are to blame. If the district and sub-divisional officers had done their duty, had enforced the rules laid down by Government, had realized unpaid subscriptions, had seen that the medicines were really given to the poor and not to the rich, and that no superfluous establishment had been entertained, there would have been little room for complaint. These officers make periodical tours, and should have been made imperative upon them to report on the condition and working of the dispensaries. Then the Divisional Commissioners should have themselves inspected the dispensaries and insisted upon full reports from the local officers. But this important work was systematically neglected by the local officers and the Government was reticent. Until lately there was no medical supervision whatever, notwithstanding the whole *posse* of Deputy Inspectors General and Civil Surgeons in charge of districts. The Government, it seems, has now directed that the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector General of Jails, who have occasion to visit the far Mofussil, should inspect the dispensaries on their routes and note their opinions thereon. If proper supervision be exercised, we make no doubt that the abuses discovered will be remedied. But strange to say the Surgeon General makes no suggestion on this point. The Lieut.-Governor, however, remarks, that "he believes that civil officers can do very much, with little trouble to themselves, to improve dispensary management and encourage the medical officers." But we are of opinion that the inspection of the dispensaries should be made a part and parcel of their regular work. It is observable that not only has their supervision been grossly defective, but even the monthly returns, which used to be submitted before, have been discontinued. Dr. Payne says: "Falsification of annual returns has become easy under the general disuse of the monthly returns which were formerly sent to the Surgeon-General. Civil Surgeons ceased to demand them from their subordinates, and so deprived themselves of their only means of checking annual returns."

The abuses, which have been brought into light, can only be checked by providing for proper supervision. But the Surgeon General has gone the other way. He has thought fit to carp at private charity and to reduce Government aid, and, strange to say, the Lieutenant-Governor has endorsed his views and recommendations. Thus Dr. Payne says, "multiplication of dispensaries has followed, ostensibly for the benefit of the poor. Though charitable relief has been very small, the action of the Government in distributing gratuitous medicine has convinced the richer classes of its value in such manner as to make them willing purchasers of it when they cannot obtain it otherwise." The Lieutenant-Governor says: "The circumstances which these enquiries have brought to light show very clearly that the number of aided dispensaries in Bengal has far exceeded anything that Government had in view when it first consented to contribute to them, and that the convenience of the well-to-do, rather than the medical relief of the poor, has been promoted under a system which, in its origin, was intended to be purely charitable" Again: "The number of dispensaries has enormously increased in Bengal of late years, not because "generous and humane efforts" have been made by wealthy members of the native community to provide their poorer brethren with medical aid, but because Government has afforded undue facilities for obtaining European instruments and drugs, and the services of medical officers, at the public cost." So the promoters of the dispensaries and the subscribers in their aid deserve no credit for benevolent motives, it is the "undue facilities" offered by Government which have led to their multiplication. In the meantime look at the expansion of the dispensary system in Bengal. In 1860 the total number of charitable dispensaries in Bengal was 57; in 1867 it was 135; in 1873 it was 198; in 1879 it was 255. They are thus classified:

I Class	... ...	21	Under Rule VII... ... 21
II ,, 1	grade ..	13	Not graded ,, ... 60
III ,, ...	,, ...	25	
,, ,, 2	,, ..	31	Total 255
,, ,, 3	,, ...	84	

The different classes are thus distinguished under the Rules of 1872: Class I includes such dispensaries as are virtually private and independent of Government aid. The Government, if the subscribers desire it, provides medical inspection and supervision for such institutions, and gives European medicines at cost price. Class II includes dispensaries, which have large endowments. The Government assists this class by granting medicines and instruments free of cost, as well as the requisite registers and forms. Class III is sub-divided into three grades. Grade I. of this class includes all dispensaries whose guaranteed local income amounts to not less than Rs. 120. To these an assistant surgeon is appointed by Government who draws not less than Rs. 120 per mensem, half of which minimum salary, or Rs. 60 monthly, must be contributed from the dispensary funds. Grade 2 includes all dispensaries whose guaranteed local income amounts to not less than Rs. 60 and not above Rs. 120 a month. To these a civil hospital assistant is appointed by Government who draws not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, half of which minimum, or Rs. 25 monthly, must be contributed by the dispensary funds. Grade 3 includes all dispensaries whose guaranteed local income is not less than Rs. 40, and not above Rs. 60 per mensem. To such dispensaries a civil hospital assistant is appointed by Government, who draws not less than Rs. 30 per mensem, and half of this minimum, or Rs. 15 monthly, must be contributed by the dispensary funds. To these dispensaries the Government supplies medicines and instruments free of cost. Rule VII. provides as follows: "At all sub-divisions where there is no regular dispensary, where a sum of not less than Rs. 15 can be raised by local subscriptions for providing the necessary establishment and purchasing bazar medicines and other articles, the civil hospital assistant of the subdivision will be required to afford medical aid to all poor people who may apply for relief. Rs. 10 per mensem will be allowed by Government to the civil hospital assistant as remuneration for the extra duties imposed on him." The Government rules, we admit, are liberal enough, but no dispensary can be opened unless private benevolence comes into play. And yet the Lieutenant-Governor says that the dispensaries have increased so enormously, not because "generous and humane efforts have been made by wealthy members of the community but because the Government has afforded undue facilities." Organized charity is not the habit of the people of this country, and the Government we think ought to have given them credit for shewing such a laudable spirit in this direction under its beneficent influence, but instead of doing any thing of the kind, it impeaches their motives and proposes to contract the usefulness of the dispensaries. At the suggestion of Dr. Payne the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to stop the supply of medicines and instruments free of cost, and to abolish compounders and other servants, and give only a sweeper to the Hospital Assistant in charge of a dispensary. The establishment of new dispensaries will be discouraged. We cannot but consider this a retrograde move of the most deplorable character. And after all what has been the cost to Government? Here is the statement of 1879:

INCOME.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
From Government ...	1,72,434	8	0	
,, Local, Municipal, and other Funds ...	96,900	0	0	
Interest on investments ...	32,595	9	0	
Subscriptions ...	1,55,383	10	0	
Proceeds of sale of securites	7,600	0	0	
		4,64,912		
Opening floating balance ..		1,08,685		
Total ..	.....			Rs. 5,73,597

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Establishment	...	2,64,288	3	0	
Medicines	..	71,833	14	0	
Diet	..	37,441	14	0	
Miscellaneous	..	33,142	8	0	
Building or repairs	...	29,717	2	0	
Invested	...	14,968	8	0	
		4,51,372			
Closing floating balance		1,22,205			
Total	...	.....		Rs.	5,73,597

Of the Government contribution, salaries absorbed Rs. 1,07,209, registers and forms and European medicines Rs. 50,136, and special allowances Rs. 13,444. It will be seen from this that the cost of European medicines has been very small, while the total contribution of Government a little more than one-third. And yet the Lieutenant-Governor grudges this small contribution from the public exchequer for the relief of the sick poor of a province embracing a population of more than 60 millions. Economy is certainly a laudable object, but economy by denying help to the sick and the dying is simply heartless and cannot claim the sympathy of any right-minded and humane person. The Government has raked up a Resolution of Lord Dalhousie's Government, which says that "it is beyond the recognized province of a Government to provide medical aid for the great body of its subjects." But as regards large towns the Government recognizes its obligation in this respect, and we do not see why it should not be extended on the same principle to large villages in the Mofussil, provided the people shew a certain amount of self-reliance by contributing their share of the expenses as required by the rules of 1872. The Resolution of the Government of India was, however, chiefly based on the ground that its means may not be adequate to keep pace with the progress of private charity. But we have shewn above that the cost to Government is not more than a lakh and three quarters per annum, and surely the Government ought not to grudge this very—very small contribution in aid of institutions, the avowed object of which is to alleviate human sufferings. If there are abuses, by all means remedy them, but why deprive the poor of a means of relief, which as far money cost goes is a mere drop in the ocean? We are really very sorry that Sir Ashley Eden, who justly deserves credit for his financial success in administering the decentralization scheme, by which he has gained one million a year, should have stooped to save a few thousands a year by starving charitable dispensaries in the country. We hope His Honor will reconsider this matter.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

IX.

WE come now to Part VIII. of Mr. Whitley Stokes' Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. It relates to what is called special proceedings, and deals with the procedure connected with the following matters :—Criminal proceedings against Europeans and Americans; lunatics; contempts of court and other offences affecting the administration of justice; maintenance of wives and children; State-prisoners; and proceedings in the nature of *habeas corpus*. Section 443 of the Bill declares that no Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall enquire into or try any charge against a European British subject. The next section lays down that no Judge presiding in a Court of Session shall exercise jurisdiction over a European British subject, unless he himself is a European British subject; and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government. So Mr. Whitley Stokes' Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill continues the invidious distinction between European British subjects and all other classes of persons, which is a blot on the present code. When eminent English jurists like Sir Henry Maine, Sir James Stephen, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse could not command the courage for doing away with this distinction, it was not to be expected than a lawyer bred up in the impure atmosphere and mischievous traditions of Anglo-Indian officialdom would venture to approach the subject. May we be permitted to express a hope that Lord Ripon will take up the question in right earnest and solve it satisfactorily? The law, as it now stands and as it is proposed to continue it, cannot be defended on any ground of justice or fair play. It is also anomalous in one respect. A Presidency Magistrate, who himself is not a European British subject can enquire into or try charges against European British subjects; but if the same officer be transferred to the Mofussil he will be deprived of this power. Take for instance the case of Mr. B. L. Gupta, C. S. So long as he was a Presidency Magistrate here, he could exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects, but the moment he was removed to a station in the Mofussil, he lost that power. Now that he has come back to Calcutta, he has recovered the power. Is there any charm in the air of Calcutta? There is no reason or rhyme in the law, which sanctions this anomalous state of things. Can it be contended that with his removal from Calcutta Mr. B. L. Gupta lost his qualification and became a different man to what he was while here? With what reason can this power be refused to those Native Civilians, who enter the service by passing a competitive examination in England? One of such Civilians is now a full Sessions Judge; but he cannot exercise jurisdiction over a European British subject, as he himself is not a European British subject. This spectacle is not calculated to inspire our countrymen with a high sense of the Englishman's love of justice and fair play. Section 450 prescribes the procedure to be followed when the Sessions Judge of the district within which the offence is triable is not a European British subject. The case is to be reported by the committing Magistrate direct for the orders of the highest court of criminal appeal for the province in which the district is situate and the Sessions Judge will have nothing whatever to do with it. The Magistrate's report will not even pass through him, some differences exist in the present law between the procedure of the High Courts and Courts of Session in cases in which European British subjects are concerned. Section 451 of the Bill removes those differences which, Mr. Whitley Stokes explains, are quite unnecessary, and provides that in the Court of Session as well as in the High Court, the requisite moiety of the jury or assessors may be made up by Americans as well as Europeans. Again, under the present code, the trial of a European British subject before the Court of Session need not be by jury; but a European or American, not being a British subject, has an absolute right to be so tried. This latter provision is properly omitted in the new Bill.

There is nothing new in the provisions relating to lunatics, except that the power given by sections 433 and 434 of Act X of 1872, to discharge from custody or make over to his relative a person acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been extended to the case of persons who, being found to be insane at the time of trial, are committed to custody. Chapter XXXV treats of proceedings in case of contempts and other offences affecting the administration of justice. The rules as to these proceedings apply in the present Code to "Civil" Courts, but the Amendment Bill expressly makes them applicable to revenue Courts, as doubts have been raised as to their applicability to the latter class of Courts. When Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill becomes law, the Tehsildars in Northern India will exercise the powers now possessed by the Civil Courts to complete the investigation into an offence committed before them in the course of a judicial proceeding, and to commit the accused person to the Sessions Court. It should be borne in mind that many of the Tehsildars in the Upper Provinces are an inferior set of men, who had for years breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom before their appointment to the subordinate executive service. We cannot approve of the proposal to confer on these men the powers of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Sessions Court. True, the Tehsildars in Northern India exercise Magisterial powers; but their criminal jurisdiction is in many instances confined to petty cases. The power in question ought not to be conferred on an officer inferior in rank to a Deputy Collector, or an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Whitley Stokes, not content with extending to the revenue courts, the rules as to the proceedings in case of contempts and other offences affecting the administration of justice, goes so far as to propose that they should also be made applicable to Sub-Registrars, where the Local Government so directs. This proposal ought not to be carried out. In Northern India the Tehsildars are *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars within their respective jurisdictions, and the considerations we have urged above in regard to Revenue Courts apply to Sub-Registrars with equal force. In Bengal, there are three classes of Sub-Registrars: *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars; Special Sub-Registrars; and Rural Sub-Registrars. The *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars are, generally speaking, members of the Subordinate Executive Service who are fitted for the exercise of the powers of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Sessions Court. These powers may also be conferred on selected special Sub-Registrars. But the very idea of conferring the powers in question on Rural Sub-Registrars is absurd. Mr. Whitley Stokes has probably no knowledge of the position and qualification of the Rural Sub-Registrars in this Province. The Law Member says:—"The position and qualifications of Sub-Registrars varied in different provinces; but, in some parts of the country, they were believed to be fitted for the exercise of these powers." It is a pity Mr. Whitley Stokes does not condescend to explain in what parts of the country are the Sub-Registrars fitted for the exercise of these powers. Section 477 of the Bill has been framed so as to allow a Court of Session to charge a person for giving false evidence before itself. It is explained that Courts of Session formerly possessed this power of which they were unintentionally deprived by the present Code. The Bill expressly declares that an appeal from convictions in contempt cases by a Presidency Small Cause Court shall lie to the High Court, and an appeal from such convictions by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division within which such Court is situate. This is a move in the right direction.

THE BOMBAY MAHARAJ'S CASE.

THIS CASE has produced intense excitement in the Presidency of Bombay, which has also extended to Bullavacharjees residing in other parts of the country, not excepting Calcutta. The excitement is due to the holy character, which the creed of the Vaishnabs assigns to the Maharaj. The conviction and imprisonment of the Maharaj have filled the whole Vaishnab community with grief—they have gone into mourning, they have fasted, stopped business, and sent up prayers to Heaven. They have also met with warm sympathy from the general community of Bombay, both European and Native. According to the *Times of India* a meeting was convened by Messrs. N. Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali to consider what steps should be taken to express their sympathy in the matter. The meeting, we are told, was attended by the Hon. James Graham, Messrs. Roberts (Owen and Okell), Thoburn, Blaney, Hon. V. N. Mundlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Sorabji S. Bengali, N. Byramji Jijibhoy, Cursetji Furdunji, Vurjivundas Madhowdas, Jairaj Pirbhoy, Muncherji N. Banaji, Premchund Roychand, Sorabji Framji Patell, Cumrudin Sulliman Nusserwanji M. Petit, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Vundrawandass Purshotumdass, and others. It is said that on the motion of the Hon'ble J. Graham, who presided, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sorabji S. Bengali, N. Byramji Jijibhoy, T. Blaney, Sorabji Framroz, and Boberts, was appointed to draw up a petition to the Viceroy praying for the commutation of the sentence passed upon the Maharaj. This widespread sympathy is somewhat unique, for here is the spiritual head of a Hindu sect convicted by a British Judge of receiving stolen goods with a guilty knowledge,

and not only his own followers, who count by hundreds of thousands, but Europeans, Parsis, and other leading men of the Western capital, have come forward to express their sympathy with the Maharaj and to petition Government for the commutation of his sentence. This fact alone is of no small significance.

There are we think two questions involved in this case, firstly, whether the Court of the Political Agent, Kattyawar, had legal jurisdiction in the case, the Maharaj being a subject of the Jam of Nowanuggur, though His Highness the Jam had acquiesced in the trial by the British Court of Justice. Secondly, whether the Maharaj, assuming the jurisdiction to be legal, has been rightfully convicted. With regard to the first point it is stated that the Government of Bombay has acted under the advice of the Advocate General, who holds that a British Court is competent to try the subject of a native Prince, when the latter assents to such a trial. On the other hand three learned Barristers have given their opinion that the assumed jurisdiction is wholly illegal. We give their opinion below:

1. Whether having regard to the points mentioned in the said petition to Government and the Notification above referred to, the Chief Criminal Court has jurisdiction to try the said Maharaj Vrijeshji upon the charge laid against him.

The Political Agent's Chief Court of Criminal Justice, being a British Court, has *prima facie* no jurisdiction to try a case like the present, where the offence has been committed outside of British Territory in an independent Native State of which the accused is a subject. (*Warrender vs. Warrander*, 9 Bligh N. S. 119; Raphael vs. Verelet, 2 W. Blackstone 1058, perdo—Grey C. J., Folliot vs. Orden, 1 H. Blackstone 135; *Ogden vs. Folliot*, 3 T. R. 733, per Buller J. I. Phill International Law, 455.) The accompanying Notification of the Bombay Government gives the Court authority to try only cases committed to it by the Magistrates of the Province and the State Courts empowered to submit. In this case the accused has not been committed for trial by any such judicial officer or tribunal. We are, therefore, of opinion that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the accused Maharaj.

2. Whether the consent of the Jam of Nowanugger to the accused being tried by the said Court can in any way affect his right to object to the jurisdiction of the said Court to try him.

The Court was established and powers clearly defined by the Bombay Government. An acquiescence on the part of the Jam in the present proceedings of the nature stated in the instructions would not, in our opinion, have the effect of extending those powers, so as to confer jurisdiction in this case.

3. Whether the Bombay Government can by empowering the Nowanugger State to commit cases for trial to the said Chief Court, validate the proceedings already had against the said accused in that Court, and whether the said Court can try the said accused again after such power has been conferred upon the Jamnuggur State.

The present proceedings, being invalid *abinitio* by reason of the Court's want of jurisdiction, cannot be rendered valid by any order subsequently passed by the Bombay Government.

4. Supposing the said Court can try the accused, what is the law and procedure which the Court is bound to follow.

Had the Court jurisdiction in the present case, it would have to administer the Criminal Law in force in Nowanugger. From the instructions this law does not appear to be the Penal Code. The law regulating the procedure, however, would be the Indian Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act as being the *Lex fori* (*Mure vs. Kaye* 4 Taunt, 43 1 Twiss—Law of Nations, 343) so far as the same has been made applicable to that Court.

TYRRELL LEITH.
BUDROODIN TYABJI.
J. D. INVERARITY.

The point of jurisdiction, we are of opinion, ought to be thoroughly sifted not only in the interest of the Maharaj but also of the subjects of the Native Princes generally. It ought to be submitted to the Supreme Government for decision, and those who have interested themselves in the Maharaj's case will do well to fortify their position by taking the opinion of some of the eminent international jurists of England. If these should hold that a British Court has no jurisdiction over the subject of a native Prince, though the latter may waive his own right, then the conviction of the Maharaj must necessarily fall to the ground. As to the second point, viz, whether or no the Maharaj has been rightfully convicted, we have not yet seen all the papers in the case, and are not therefore in a position to pronounce a definite opinion upon it. Against the view taken by the Judge two theories have been put forward, first, the inherent improbability of guilty intention, considering the exceptional position of the Maharaj, and second that the Maharaj is a victim of a foul conspiracy. Of course the substantiation of these theories depends upon the character of the evidence tendered. We cannot express any opinion on the point because we have not seen the evidence.

The question of mercy stands on an altogether different footing. All are equal in the eye of the law, and if the Maharaj has been rightfully convicted he must take the penalty of the law like any other person. His position, his spiritual prerogatives, and his wealth surely ought not to give him immunity from the even-handed operation of the law. The greatest glory of the British law is that it makes no distinction of person, rank, race or religion in the dispensation of justice. The Indians are a law-abiding people, and while we fully sympathize with the feelings of those, who have made the movement for the commutation of the sentence passed upon the Maharaj, we must tell them that the safety of society rests upon an unflinching administration of law and justice. They are quite right in petitioning Government on the subject; others have done the same in worse cases; they have barely exercised the right of citizenship in this matter. If they can make out a good case for the commutation of the sentence, we have no doubt that the Viceroy will temper justice with mercy.

But whether the Maharaj has been rightfully convicted or no, so long as he is in jail, surely nothing should be done, which would violate his caste and religion. It is stated that "when the sentence was passed upon the Maharaj, his Counsel begged the Court to make an order that the Maharaj should be offered necessary facilities to take his meals in gaol in accordance with the usage of his creed and religious belief, and that the Court replied that it could give no such order, adding that the Maharaj ought to have considered all the hardship of his situation when he committed the crime of which he has been convicted." It is added that "on hearing the sentence the Vakils of the first class and other States of Kattywar waited on the political Agent to appeal against it, but they were peremptorily told not to interfere with the process of law and justice." All this is not consistent with that even tenour of justice, which is the distinguishing trait of British administration. For six days the Maharaj fasted, because he was not allowed his own cook to prepare his food. It was not until the Viceroy was petitioned from Calcutta that the permission to the Maharaj to have his own cook for the preparation of his food was granted. Surely it is not the object of Government in punishing a Hindu to take away his caste and religion, and we are not a little surprised to learn that the local officers remained inexorable for six days and did not allow the Maharaj to have his own cook. As we said last week indulgence of this kind is shewn to prisoners of a certain position both in this country and in England. We need not give examples, for they are well known. If the local officers should argue that there are Brahmin cooks in the Bombay jails, they ought to remember that all Brahmins do not take food at the hands of any Brahmin. There are Brahmins and Brahmins. May we venture to express a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will call upon the local Government to explain why the Maharaj was allowed to fast for six days without complying with his very reasonable prayer for a separate cook.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA IN 1878-79.

WE have before us the usual Parliamentary Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1878-79. The Statement is a compilation from the various provincial administration reports, and as such it contains nothing new. Nevertheless, it brings together, in a short compass, a great mass of interesting information relating to the whole of India, British as well as Feudatory.

The Statement contains an interesting summary of the working of Municipalities throughout British India during 1878-79. "The Commissioners of the town of Calcutta," the Statement records, "during 1878-79 effected various very necessary reforms in some of the departments of the Municipality, and made good progress in the task of improving their financial condition. The total income of the Municipality for the year was £289,884, and the expenditure £272,720. Per head of the population the incidence of taxation was 10*s.* 8*d.*, and of total income 14*s.* 8*d.* Considerable progress was made in the drainage of the town and in the sanitary improvement of the *bustees* or native hamlets." It will have been seen that the compiler of the Statement does not say anything about the working of the elective system in the Calcutta Municipality, though he recognizes the good work done by the Commissioners during the period under report. In the interior of Bengal the number of Municipalities was 191, of which 25 were first-class, 98 second-class, 66 unions, and 2 stations. The elective system was in force in three towns only, Burdwan, Krishnagur and Serampore. But even here the compiler of the Statement is silent on the working of the elective system. During the year the gross income of the Mofussil Municipalities in Bengal was £211,482 and the expenditure £215,440. It is not stated what portion of the total expenditure was absorbed by the police. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of Municipalities was 107. "The system of appointing members of the Municipal Committees by means of popular elections," we are told, "continued to be followed in the North-Western Provinces." We know well how the elective system works in the North-Western Provinces. It was thus described by *A Traveller* in his *Notes of Travel in the N. W. P.* published in the *Patriot* of the 13th December last:—"When the time for municipal election comes chaprasis are sent round the city and the electors are gathered together and *sumjowed* to give their votes in favour of particular persons of whom a list is prepared beforehand, in anticipation of being elected Commissioners. The electors readily respond in the train of *jo hukum Khodawand*." Certainly, this is municipal election with a vengeance, and clearly shows that the electoral franchise has been prematurely conferred upon the people of the North-Western Provinces. We don't see the good of enacting such farces in the name of representative institutions. But our rulers think that the people of India are so stupid that they cannot know the shadow from the substance. There were 197 Municipalities in the Punjab during 1878-79. In one Municipality alone—Dhurmsala—were the members of the Committee chosen by election and in four other towns the members were appointed partly by election and partly by nomination. In the Central Provinces there were 62 Municipal towns and in British Burma 7. In the interior of the Madras Presidency the number of Municipalities in 1878-9 was 48, and their total receipts were £125,313 and total expenditure £124,008. A new Municipal Act was passed for the city of Madras in 1878. The receipts of the Bombay Municipality during 1878 amounted to £314,515, of which 72 per cent., was derived from taxation, and the expenditure was £327,022. The number of Municipalities in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, was 128, and these had a total income of £160,551.

Passing over the chapters relating to Justice and Police, Finance, Land Administration, Agriculture and Public Works, we come to those treating of Mineral Resources, Manufactures and Trade. Bengal possesses vast mineral resources, which we need not enumerate, but which have not yet been fully worked. Neither in the North-Western Provinces nor in Oudh are there any minerals of importance; and the only mineral wealth of the Punjab consists of deposits of rock salt. Tin mines in the Mergui district are the only mines in British Burma. Warora Colliery in the Central Provinces yielded 43,248 tons of coal during 1878-79. The only mineral product in Berar is soda obtained from the Lonar Lake. In 1878-89 there were altogether 53 cotton mills in India, namely 30 in Bombay, 14 in Guzerat, 6 in Calcutta, 3 in Madras, 2 in the North-Western Provinces, 1 in the Central Provinces, 1 in Indore and 1 in Hyderabad. These mills contained nearly 1,500,000 spindles, and 12,000 looms and employed upwards of 40,000 persons. Cotton weaving by hand, the Statement says, is gradually declining, it having been seriously affected by the extensive imports of cloth from

England, and the establishment of machinery in the country. The fine webs of Santipore, however, still retain their reputation for gloss and delicate texture. Manchester piece-goods are fast displacing the country-made article from the market. The year under review was not a prosperous one for the cotton industry in the Bombay Presidency. Owing to the depressed state of the market, the cotton consumed in the Bombay mills was less than half of the previous year. Silk manufacture in Bengal was very depressed during 1878-79, and many filatures were closed; but an impetus was given to sericulture in the Punjab by purchases made by an English firm at Gurdaspur. The estimated value of the outturn of silk manufactures in the Punjab during the period under review was £72,442. Nineteen jute mills worked by steam were in operation in Bengal; Madras, unlike Bengal and Bombay, has no great manufacturing industry of her own. The total value of the private sea-borne foreign trade of British India during 1878-79 was £108,412,099. The countries with which Indian trade is principally carried on are the United Kingdom, China, Ceylon, France, Straits Settlements, United States and Italy. The revision of the tariff in March 1878 was expected to entail a loss of revenue not exceeding £25,680; but the actual loss was more than £160,000. This adds a feather to the cap of Sir John Strachey, We notice that altogether 22,092 cooly emigrants left Calcutta, Madras and the French ports for British and foreign colonies during the year 1878-79. The total number of Indian coolies residing in the various colonies is estimated at 335,406, of which no less than 141,309 are in the Mauritius. Of the 15,868 emigrants despatched to the colonies from Calcutta, more than one-half came from the North-Western Provinces, more than one-fourth from Oudh, nearly one-sixth from Behar, and only 472 from all other places of supply.

The last chapter but two of the Statement before us deals with Feudatory India. No information is given regarding the administration of the State of Hyderabad containing an area of 80,000 square miles and a population of 9 millions, because none is available. The Resident at the Nizam's Court ought surely to be able to furnish the required information. The information relating to all the other States has been taken from their administration reports, and is, therefore, not new. The concluding chapter of the Statement treats of the European and Native Army in British India. The European portion consisted of 64,726 souls including officers and the Native portion of 124,871 altogether. The net cost of the Army during 1878-79 was £16,117,707. The troops of the Bombay Native Army suffered more from sickness in 1878 than in any year since 1872 and the chief cause of this was the consumption of unwholesome food. "Owing to the high prices of food-grains the sepoys found it difficult to provide themselves with enough wholesome food. The men buy damaged or inferior grain because it is cheap, thus reducing their strength and rendering themselves more liable to sickness, and it has been proposed to issue rations to the sepoys on a system which would not excite caste prejudice. Many sepoys seriously suffer in health and physique by a slow process of semi-starvation, denying themselves the common necessaries of life for the sake of supplying their relations or friends with monthly instalments from their small pittances of pay, which are barely sufficient for their personal wants." We do not know whether the smallness of the pay of the Native troops engaged the attention of Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission. If it did not, Lord Ripon should take up the question.

THE BENGAL JAILS.

IT would appear that the late enquiry in the House of Commons about mortality in the Bengal Jails was due to our Irish friend Mr. O'Donnell. It was he who had put the question to the Secretary of State for India. We give below both the question and the answer:

In the House of Commons on June 23rd, Mr. O'Donnel, sk ed the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware hat the mortality among prisoners in gaol in Bengal during the past year had been everywhere throughout the Presidency excessively high, reaching in some instances 220,280, and even 360 per 1,000; whether he was aware that that fearful mortality was alleged to be mainly due to starvation on the prison djet; whether it was true that 8,223 prisoners had been flogged during the year for non-performance of alloted work; whether his attention had been called to statements in the *Bombay Gazette*, Calcutta *Englishman*, and other Indian papers, that "prisoners, who, from want of food, were unfit to labor, were dragged to the triangles, and flogged by the thousand, because they were weak and sick unto death on starvation rations;" if these allegations were true, why he had not interfered; and whether he had received any information from Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, upon the subject.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The Administration Report of 1879 of the gaols in Bengal contains the following statement:—"The total number of deaths among convicted prisoners in gaols increased from 809 in 1877, 1,216 in 1878, to 1,679 in 1879. The ration per cent. of average strength in the three years was 5.06, 7·17 and 9·89." The statement referred to by the Hon Member is taken from a list of gaols where the mortality was highest, beginning with Dinagepore, where the death-rate per 1,000 was 360, and ending with Sarun, where it was 108. Some of these gaols, however, received weak and unhealthy prisoners from other gaols for treatment; the mortality, therefore, cannot be said to be due to causes prevailing in them. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal states that the chief cause of the increased sickness was the adoption of diet scale proposed by a special conference of prison officers, and recommended by the Government of India, which scale was employed for nine months of the year 1879, and that, on its being discovered that the prisoners using this scale were unhealthy, a provisional change was at once made in the diet, and the health of the prisoners improved; and at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor directed a special committee to take up the subject and prepare a suitable scale on the experience which has now been gained. It is true that 8,433 prisoners have been flogged in districts and central gaols during the year 1879 for prison offences, and that non-performance of allotted work is the most frequent cause of such punishment. On receiving a resolution of the Bengal Government, dated July 20, 1880, in which this subject was dealt with among others, the Government of India, on August 27, 1880, expressed its concurrence in the views of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the necessity of restricting the use of corporal punishment to the most serious cases, and desired to be furnished with any further remarks which the Lieutenant-Governor might wish to make on this subject after receiving the special report which had been called for from the Inspector-General of Gaols. The Bengal Government replied to this reference on the 20th of January last in a letter, from which the following extract is taken:—"The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to report that since the issue of orders in the early part of the past year—*i. e.*, 1880—drawing the attention of superintendents to the increase in the number of floggings, there has been considerable improvement. It appears from the statistics submitted by the Inspector-General of Gaols that whereas for the period from May to September 1879, there were 3 722 corporal punishments, there were only 1,384 for the corresponding period in 1880. The Inspector-General of Gaols has been directed to submit, in future, quarterly returns showing the number of corporal punishments inflicted on the convicts in each district gaol, and the knowledge that this returns will be submitted to Government will act as a powerful check upon gaol superintendents. The Lieutenant-Governor has also under consideration the possibility of, in many cases, substituting for corporal punishment some forms of penal labor distasteful to the prisoners but not hurtful to their health, and some forms of penal diet which shall fulfil the same conditions." Although, therefore there is some inaccuracy and much exaggeration in the statements of Indian newspapers referred to, there is, I regret to say, some, and too much, foundation for them. The facts brought to notice have, as I have shown, not escaped the attention of the Government of Bengal or of India; but the result of their inquiries has not yet been fully communicated to me, especially as regards the scale of prison diet. I have given directions that further information shall be at once furnished. I have just received a telegram from India of which the following is an extract:—"Regarding corporal punishment the last reply from the Local Governments was received yesterday. Regarding the diet scale in Bengal gaols the report of the special committee is awaited. A telegraphic reminder was sent to-day. The Inspector of Gaols' report not yet received." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he would next week ask whether Bengal was distinguished above all the other Presidencies by the excessive mortality in its gaols; whether the average of deaths among the male prisoners was 180 and among the females 260 per thousand; whether the number of floggings during the year of starvation was not four times greater in proportion than in other years; at what time did the evidence begin to come in to Sir Ashley Eden of the starvation that was more than decimating the gaols; and how long were remedial measures delayed after the receipt of such evidence. He might also give notice that he intended, if possible, sift the matter thoroughly, not only with reference to Bengal generally, but also with regard to particular gaols.

Both the subjects referred to above have already been noticed by us. The increase of mortality was entirely due to the action of the Supreme Government, for the Prison Conference had been appointed by them. But the Bengal Government was so far responsible that its representative, Mr. Beverley, had failed to estimate correctly the nutritive effects of the new diet scale recommended by the Conference. If Mr. Beverley had protested or had even drawn the attention of his own Government to the subject, we dare say the matter would have been set to rights before it was too late. But the failure of Mr. Beverley in this respect, as the result painfully shews, was followed by a terrible loss of life. It was not until thousands of lives had been sacrificed to the new scale that it was discovered that it was slow starvation, which was at the bottom of this horrible destruction of life. We hope the enquiry which the Secretary of State has ordered will distinctly disclose as to the definite responsibility of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the matter. As for increase in flogging, it was due to the action of overzealous subordinates in the Jails. For this we hold the Inspector-General of Jails responsible. It is his duty to look into the detailed administration of the jails, and if he had been wide-awake, surely there would not have been such an increase in corporal punishment. Why should he have given the Lieutenant-Governor the opportunity of criticizing him and stepping in in order to stop wholesale recourse to flogging? We thank Mr. O'Donnell for drawing the attention of Parliament to the administration of our Jails, and we hope the enquiry set on foot will lead to substantial reform.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. C. Lazarus, well known as a Captain of Industry in this city. He was a self-made man, and in his turn helped natives working in humbler walks of life to raise themselves. He was a public-spirited man, and in times past he used to take an active interest in local politics. We believe we do not violate confidence if we say that it was owing to his generous help our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* was able to earn an independent position for himself. Mr. Lazarus's death inflicts a serious loss upon the trading community of Calcutta.

IS DISCIPLINE in the Calcutta Police gone to the dogs? Mr. Lambert we know is a stern disciplinarian, but he has, it would seem, very bad materials to deal with. The *fracas*, which took place between the Police and the Census office clerks in the Town Hall on Tuesday last, shews that the teaching of Mr. Lambert goes for nothing. It was a regular stand-up fight, and both parties gave and took with equal readiness and *non-chalance*. The Census Office clerks were seriously belaboured, one of whom it is said is in a precarious state. Three Policemen were also wounded. Business called us to the Town Hall in the afternoon, and we saw the spoils of war, consisting of broken pieces of wood, picture-frames, glasses, chandeliers &c., piled up in the lobby. As the Policemen, who could be identified, have been put on their trial, we will not comment upon the case at this stage, but whether they were the aggressors or no, we are really surprised that it did not strike them for a moment that they were the preservers of peace, and that it would be simply anarchy if they were to break it. Fancy they had the audacity to break the peace under the very shadow of the High Court and in the immediate neighbourhood of Government House and the Treasury offices!

THE HOOGHLY DOG CASE is over. Babu Shyamadhub Roy, the Deputy Magistrate, who tried it, was placed in a very delicate position. The real prosecutor was no less a personage than the District Superintendent of Police, and this gentleman, strange to say, forgot the usual etiquette and took his seat on the bench with the Deputy Magistrate, and as we are informed conducted himself in a way as if he was the presiding officer when the trial was going on. Babu Shyamadhub Roy deserves much credit for the firmness he has shewn. After a patient investigation he has dismissed the charge. But the question is what reparation will be made to the poor lad, who was thus arbitrarily subjected to the disgrace, trouble and expense of a criminal trial and was also put in *hajut* for a few hours by order of the District Superintendent of Police?

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has made a forcible representation to Government regarding the purchase of stores. We are glad to observe that the Government of India has already taken action indicative of its determination to encourage local manufactures. In a Resolution just passed by the Governor General in Council

it is stated that in all cases where Indian manufactures can be obtained in as good quality as imported articles, and no dearer in price, they shall be substituted for them. Accordingly the following articles will be purchased in India; Parallel rulers, Japanese tin boxes for colours, red and white tape, rulers, ink, glasses, paste boards, paper cutters, envelopes, stands, blotting paper, brass note-book clasps, bookbinders' tools, machine, and blanketing. The Governor-General in Council finds that the Indian Paper Mills are not at present of a nature to permit the manufacture of superior qualities of paper, but His Excellency expects shortly to be able to notify for general information the quantities of such paper which have usually been obtained from England with the prices paid, and will be prepared to enter into engagements for its supply to Government for a term of years with any private parties or companies who may give satisfactory guarantees of their ability to manufacture it in India at a cost not exceeding that hitherto paid. We believe we owe this Resolution to the liberal spirit, which has been infused into the Financial Department by our present Finance Minister.

THE FISHER case of Meerut has been apparently concluded, for Mr. Fisher it is said is going home on furlough. It has been a fishy affair throughout. The Government will not of course publish the report of the Commissioner, but at the same time it will not allow Mr. Fisher to prosecute the newspapers, which gave publicity to the foul charges against him. This is significant. We know nothing about the facts of the case, but there are two circumstances worhy of notice. We believe the enquiry was chiefly due to the exertions of Mr. Fanthome, a public-spirited resident of Meerut. We cannot but deeply regret the case itself, for in proportion an officer in the position of District Magistrate is lowered the Government itself is lowered in popular estimation.

COMMENTING on our report of the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University a correspondent last week remarked, "it is said in the paragraph referred to, that Mr. Anandmohun Bose had in Committee signed the report recommending the principle of alternative courses. As a matter of fact, he did not sign or approve the report, simply because he was not a member of the Committee." This is remarkable more for hardihood of diction than for accuracy. The recommendation to divide the First Arts Course into two parallel branches of literature and science emanated not from a Committee but from the late Mr. Woodrow, and the Committee which sat upon it devised a scheme in accordance with it. The scheme was sent to another committee of which Mr. A. M. Bose was a member. This Committee submitted two reports, neither of which bears any date. In one of them, which is in foolscap folio, the original principle is fully admitted, and Mr. A. M. Bose, in a note adds, "I agree generally with the recommendations of my colleagues, but there are two or three points on which I am obliged to differ from them." The points refer (1) to modification of the mathematical course for the B. A. Course, and (2) to special recognition of the claims of Indian Philosophy, History and Classics. The report has not a word about the parallel courses. The other report in octavo accepts the two parallel courses and fixes the limits thereof. This bears Mr. A. M. Bose's signature, without a word of dissent. The only dissentient was Mr. James Robertson, who while admitting that "the report embodied his views as to the limits of the courses" reserved to himself the right to oppose some parts of the report. Not a word again against the parallel courses. Both the reports are now before us, and we cannot but express our regret that our correspondent should have attempted to mislead us. For the rest, we would strongly recommend the learned Dons to allow newspaper reporters to be present at the Senate Meetings. Some people say things at meetings which they certainly do not like to see subjected to public criticism.

THE SENATE of the Calcutta University had its second joust on Saturday 16. The official dons, it seemed, had had a sound drilling before, and were pretty fairly disposed to work under controul, but the non-official ones were as unruly as ever—in fact the arena of literature is an unsuitable place for imperialism, and the valiant champion of autocracy found even his own team kicking over the traces. The business of the meeting opened with a long speech from Mr. Croft, who, after dwelling on the importance of the subjects he had in mind, proposed that the subjects of examination for the F. A. course be 5. Rev. Mr. Hastie opposed this motion as out of order. He said the meeting had assembled to take into consideration the report of the Faculty of Arts, and the notices of motions which had previously been circulated, and could not take up the subjects as then suggested by Mr. Croft. He accordingly proposed "that the resolution of the Senate rejecting the principle of alternative courses in Literature (A) and Science (B) be intimated to the Faculty of Arts, and that the Senate proceed to the next business." But a second amendment recommending that the consideration of the number of subjects to be taken up be deferred until a later stage of the proceedings, was carried, and the first two motions fell to the ground. Mr. Croft then proposed that classics be optional. Mr. Hastie opposed this as calculated to offer a death-blow to the study of classical literature, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra took exception to it on the ground of its being out of order. He held that the rejection of the alternative course at the previous meeting had already settled the question, and it could not be reopened. The substitution of the term "optional" for "alternative" was only a coloured pretence; substantially the question was the same, and approved practice did not admit of a question already determined upon being reopened with a slight verbal alteration. He read out from Palgrave's 'Chairman's Hand-book' the rule saying: "No Motion or Amendment may be proposed, which is the same, in substance, as a Motion or Amendment which has, during the pending discussion, been resolved in the affirmative or negative," and handed the book to the Chairman. The Chairman, however, ruled that the question was in order. We wonder how the substition of *optional* for *alternative* would tell in a question of copyright in a court of law. Rev. Mr. Wilson was for a compromise, to save his own caste-men. His amendment was that the subject be optional, except for those whose vernacular is English. It was not to be expected that he would have much sympathy for the natives, though they form the bulk of the candidates for examination. Rev. Mr. Macdonald was in favor of option as the tendency in Europe was for option, and we could not do better than follow it. Rev. Mr. Robertson was also for option, because Sanskrit has not the same educational value as classics in Europe, and there is no analogy between the two. Besides Entrance students do not all take it up. He did not wish to discourage Sanskrit, but if it had no attraction for the students it must go to the wall. By parity of reasoning he might have said the same thing of mathematics, which was certainly not the most attractive to students; but he did not. On the question being put to the vote there was a tie, and the Chairman gave his casting vote in favor of making classics compulsory. The next subject taken up was logic. Mr. Croft was for making it optional, and Mr. Elliot for omitting it altogether. The latter proposition was supported by Dr. Macleod and opposed by several Fellows. Dr. R. Mitra thought to omit Logic would be highly illogical, and his arguments were best illustrated on the division when a single hand was raised in favor of omitting Logic. Propositions to make English and Mathematics compulsory were next carried without any discussion. Mr. Croft then proposed that it should be optional with the students to take up either Chemistry or Physics. Mr. Bonnerjee was for making both Chemistry and Physics compulsory, and Dr. R. Mitra would have Physics only, and not Chemistry. The latter held that the two subjects together, added to the other compulsory subjects, would be more than what the generality of the students could get through with fair success, and that to learn Chemistry without a previous knowledge of physics would be very like putting a cart before the horse with the prospect of rapid progress. Every lesson in Chemistry would require a knowledge of the elementary laws of matter and motion, and no one could get on satisfactorily without it. Physics, besides, was a general subject and should be included in the F. A. course, which was intended for general education, and special sciences should be reserved for the B. A. course. Dr. Macleod was for Chemistry which he said was of the utmost importance in the Medical College. He did not, however, explain how it was that the Medical Faculty, a short time ago, reduced the number of lectures on Chemistry in the Medical College, and a committee of Doctors headed by the Surgeon General abolished Chemistry altogether in the Campbell Medical School. There is besides a Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, but none for Physics, and if medical students learnt Chemistry in Colleges and Chemistry in medical schools and Physics nowhere, we would have doctors who would know nothing of gravitation, porosity, impenetrability and other elementary laws about matter and motion. The voting was in favor of Physics. and the sum-total of the work done was that English, classics, mathematics, and physics shall be compulsory, and logic optional.

THE DONS of the Calcutta University held their third meeting on Saturday last, the business being still the revision of the First Arts Course. Two formal propositions recommending that there be two papers each in English and mathematics having been carried, Mr. Croft proposed that two papers be set in Classics. Rev. Mr. Hastie dissented. He was of opinion that it would be more businesslike, if all the subjects of study were settled first, and the number of papers to be set in each discussed afterwards. His motion to this effect was lost, but a second amendment to that effect, put forth by Rev. Mr. Robertson, who complained of the haphazard mode of doing business and stifling discussion, met with better reception. The next motion of Mr. Croft was that Psychology should not form a part of the F. A. course. Mr. Hastie again dissented. He held that Philosophy should be recognized as a study; Mr. Croft should have given some philosophical reasons against Psychology. Psychology was imperatively necessary to students of Physical Science; it was a general introduction to the Philosophy of the mind, and if the students did not learn it in the F. A. course they should never get it at all. Mr. Croft's course was like that of one, who wanted to sell a house, and went about with a brick in his pocket as a fair specimen of the house he wanted to sell. Dwelling at considerable length on the importance of Philosophy he said the University was not producing scientific men, because the students were not guided by the light of Philosophy. His amendment was that Psychology be one of the subjects of the F. A. course alternative with Logic or Physic or combined with logic. Dr. Macleod did not quite understand what the Rev. gentleman wanted, Psychology or Philosophy, as he used the two terms very indiscriminately. After reading out a para from the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts he asked "Is this Psychology?," adding that Dr. Hastie's mode of teaching Psychology seemed to be to take up a book and prove it all wrong! What Dr. Hastie said was Psychology was not Psychology at all. Rev. Mr. Hastie in reply characterised Dr. Macleod's remarks as based on materialism, whereupon he was called to order. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra was aware that the different sciences were more or less connected—sometimes less than more, but he was not aware of the extent to which Psychology bore upon Physics. The one treated of solid substantial unmistakeable matter, the other of something very unsubstantial—a vacuous nothing, and yet perhaps they were connected. The great object of Physics was demonstration by analysis and synthesis, two very tedious processes, which had been superseded lately by the summary methods of disintegration and reintegration. He liked them much for their expeditious and summary character—he meant the methods as taught in the occult sciences. They would certainly be useful in Physics, and if the Senate liked, they

should marry Psychology to occult sciences and bracket them together. He was ready to move an amendment to that effect, but he would perhaps not vote for it, as he was satisfied with Physics only in the F. A. course, leaving mental and other sciences for the B. A. curriculum. Mr. Robertson was also against Psychology; but he treated of it "more sweetly and softly." The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, and the original motion to omit Psychology was carried. Votes having been taken to make History and Logic compulsory, Mr. Croft moved that Chemistry do form a part of the F. A. course. Messrs. Hastie and Bose took exception to it as the motion was out of order. Dr. R. Mitra urged that the six subjects already selected were more than enough to put the students fully occupied for two years, and no more subjects should be added. Mr. Croft thought that he was in order. Rev. Mr. Robertson thought differently. He was of opinion that logically all options had been excluded by the resolution which rejected the alternative courses. He agreed with Dr. Mitra that the addition of Chemistry would overburden the students. On a division the motion was lost, and Chemistry was excluded. Votes were then taken fixing two papers each for Classics and Physics, and one paper each for history and logic. Mr. Croft next proposed that the standard in English be as recommended by the Faculty of Arts. Mr. Robertson was for asking the Faculty to reconsider the subject under the altered circumstances. Mr. A. M. Bose was for appointing a Select Committee of the Senate. Dr. Macleod thought the second proposition a novelty and quite unnecessary. Dr. Mitra was of opinion that the rejection of the Faculty's report was enough, and there was no necessity for emphasizing the act by putting a pinch of cayenne in the broth. The meeting adjourned to next Saturday.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD SALISBURY ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Nobody I suppose doubts that if a nation could train up its children in religion the training would be invaluable; but since nobody has yet invented a plan whereby all people can be made of one faith this is impracticable save at the cost of injustice to some part of the commonwealth. Many years ago, when very young, I was induced to read a paper to a literary society, and in a sort of defiance to some bigotries then prevailing, I said, and shouted it, I was afterwards told—that I hoped to live to see the day when we should have National Education, Secular and Compulsory. My friends said—"How silly you were to talk of a thing that never can be compulsory! Can you imagine Englishmen being compelled to anything?" I thought myself I was a little bit visionary, for stupidity rules the world. Mr. Carlyle, you will remember, said "the United Kingdom was composed of 30,000,000 of people, mostly fools." The German victories over France awoke us to the danger of an ignorant population. The Germans won in a great measure by their superior education. Something must be done, and at last that something was rendered practicable by the Dissenters giving way. The subsequent Chairman of the London School Board recently dead, Sir Charles Reed, was one of the most bitter and violent of the opponents of "National Education, Secular and Compulsory." I heard him once make one of the most bitter and unreasonable speeches I ever heard in my life. But when Mr. Mial, the Chief of the Anti-State-Church Party, gave way, Sir Charles (then Mr.) Reed and others gave way too, and the day was won for common sense. Already a marvellous change has passed over the country, and twenty years hence the change will be more marvellous still.

I am not arguing against religious education; far from it. I simply say that the State has no right to give religious education, unless it can give that education in the faith of each of the parents whose children are educated; and as that would be impossible—the system of religious education is impossible, by the State. Of course there is the voluntary system. The state could give to every Church so much money, if the Church first produced so much. This is what Lord Salisbury desires.

The Church of England from the time of the Restoration down to say fifty years ago was so apathetic with respect to education that in country towns, and especially under the shadows of the great cathedrals hardly any adult could read and write. The Scotch had a system, the legacy of John Knox by which a school was built in every village, the centre of everything; and to this, and to the neglect of the English Church, many young Scotchmen owe their success in life, and the Presbyterian Church its popularity, while the English Church sank in decay. At last, however, there came a revival of the latter church. First there arose John Wesley; next the equally zealous Tractarians' educational people, and no one can deny that when once the established Church begun its work its progress was enormous. It covered the land with schools, only they were Sectarian Schools, in which catechisms were made to take the place of that good general education which is now a necessity of the age, but which ignorant people both here and in India called godless. It was a hard fight, but as I have said the victory was with common sense; not with bigotry.

The Marquis of Salisbury among others wishes to "hark back" to the state of things of twenty years ago. Some of your readers will know well the story told by the Rev. Sydney Smith, in the days when the Tory Party, and a great many Whigs too, opposed Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform. An old lady named Mrs. Partington who lived on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean had a great fight with that ocean. A tremendous storm arose and threatened to sweep away her cottage. Mrs. Partington opposed it with a "mop." The sea grew angry and so did Mrs. Partington—very angry, but said the great wit, I need not tell you that the ocean had the better of it. Then he added—"Have courage, gentlemen, you will beat Mrs. Partington!" So in education, the battle has been won, and Lord Salisbury ought to let well alone, or at least cease to meddle with the settled and unalterable. Lord Beaconsfield set a fine example in this respect. He never "cried over spilt milk." When the Corn Laws were doomed he fought, but when they were dead he sheathed his sword. What trials he had on this account only Heaven now knows; they must have been trials such as few people comprehend. But he held to his rule, and lived in present not past events. Lord Salisbury said on Wednesday:—

"I am far from discouraging—I should be sorry to utter a word that could have that interpretation—the endeavours of those who try to turn the school board system to the best account. (Hear, hear.) But, entertaining that view, I still feel that it is a matter on which we may congratulate ourselves that at present that system is not likely to have the wide universal extension which some people feared two years ago. (Hear, hear.) Though undoubtedly efforts have been made, and successfully made to impregnate their teaching with religious truth in some sense, yet I believe that we and the most trusted educationalists strongly feel that the colour and hue of that religious teaching is faint and uncertain. Under these circumstances it is not one of the least of the grounds of congratulation with which we have to console ourselves just now, that the popularity of the School Board system does not seem to be on the increase. (Cheers and laughter.) Happily it has developed some of those failings to which Government Boards are liable. (Laughter.) It has shown aspirations after a distant, if not impossible, ideal of education which had produced a practical effect on the purses of the ratepayers—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and in the general unpopularity in which the system of rating is being involved in many parts of the country, I am happy to think that the education rate has its full share. (Cheers and laughter.)"

To comprehend this we must bear in mind that a great number of squires and landowners all over the country are bitterly opposed to the education rate, and would if they knew how, move heaven and earth for its overthrow. In fact all the selfish interests are against it. They cannot, however, make the slightest impression on the great Act which statesmen as well as poor people have recognised as a necessity of the time.

I often wondered in India what it is that makes the difference between an uneducated man in the East and the same kind of man in the West. The lively intelligence of the former is as marked as the silent stolidity of the latter. Yet in the latter lies dormant splendid qualities of endurance and courage. He would not enter a church-yard (burial ground) at midnight for a King's ransom. Tell him a house was haunted, or that to do a certain thing is unlucky, and he is as helpless as a child. But tell him to fight one to twenty at Agincourt, or Inkerman, and lead him honestly, and he will not fail you. What may we not hope from education? It is your interest and ours to give every man a chance in the great battle of life—to leave the world a little better than we found it. The ugly spectre of Ignorance is somewhat like Humpty Dumpty, in our nursery rhyme. Humpty Dumpty had the misfortune to have a great fall and I think he lost his head—a rather serious misfortune, you will admit. And—

"All the King's horses and all the King's men,
Could n't put Humpty-Dumpty's head on again."

Europe is beginning to have a poor opinion of the French business in Tunis. It is of the nature of our own attack on Afghanistan. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton had resolved upon a "strategic frontier" in India, and seeking for the excuse the excuse came. The French at Berlin occupied a like position. They had decided to occupy Tunis, and the plea was not far to seek. It was very clever in both cases. Cyprus and Afghanistan for us, Tunis for France. But both are of the sort of cleverness which sows dragon's teeth. Kingsley has embodied a precious truth in the lines, applicable to public as to private life:—

"Be good sweet maid and let who will be clever
Live with things, not dream them all day long,
And so make life, death, and that vast forever
One grand sweet song."

Pray do not take this quotation as made with a sentimental object. I am writing as a practical politician, with whom "sentiment," in the commonly understood sense, is a thing of long-past days. But the lessons of history are written in clear characters before us, and are exceedingly practical lessons. The lesson of all lessons is—Act rightly and you will act cleverly—there is no fool so great as the rogue, and no retribution so certain as that which follows the man who deceives. The same applies to nations. I believe we paid bitterly for the lie we told to Nundcoomar. To take any other ground is to take low ground; not the ground of the sages and heroes of old times or of the wise men of more modern days. There never was a sterner or less sentimental man than Mazzini. Yet his life-lesson was that neither nation nor individual can tell lies with impunity.

In Ireland I think, though it is only thinking, affairs are a little more hopeful. The Land Leaguers are, it is true, as resolved as ever to oppose the Land Bill, but a more sober spirit seems to prevail among at least a portion and that an influential portion of the masses of the people, represented by a few men of great ability and firmness like Mr. Shaw.

P.S.—A letter of Mr. Gladstone's just published on the affairs of the Transvaal you will find to be so just and honourable as to be beyond praise. Whatever our views as to the Transvaal this is the letter of a first statesman, who knows that his work is important both to the present and the future of England and mankind.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 23rd July, 1881.

There has been some improvement in our commercial markets during this week and a better disposition for business operations has been shown both by dealers in Piece-Goods and Shippers of country produce and a fair amount of business has been done in Exports and Imports.

Piece-Goods.—This market being rescued from the hold of inactivity by the presence of demand from some of the up-country marts has led to a fair amount of transactions in the following kinds of cotton fabrics, *viz.*—Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs. 50 and 54 ins. makes and Madapallams. In white goods there has been no change, Prints met with better demand even at slight enhanced rates.

Turkey red goods.—Found buyers to a fair extent, but without any improvement in prices.

Yarns Market remained dull during the week.

Export.—This market has been pretty lively and a good business has been done in Tea and a fair amount in Jute, Wheat and Linseed.

Tea.—At the last public sale held on the 21st instant 10,336 chests were offered and all found buyers at prices much the same as before except ordinary broken kinds, which secured a slight advance.

Jute.—Continued to be in good request and parcels on arrivals found buyers at last prices, which ranged 4-10 to 5 for the new.

Oil-seed.—Transactions have rather been restricted for high prices, but in Linseed a pretty fair amount of business done at prices ranging from 4-5 to 4-7 for 3 and 4 per cent. refraction.

Wheat.—Has met with better attention and a fair amount of business done at prices ranging from 2-6 for Juoally to 2-12, and 2-15 for Buxar.

Rice.—Transactions have been very much limited and there has been a further decline in prices as follows:—

Table Seeta	3-13
Do: 1st quality sifted ...	3-6
Ballam	1-10 to 2-0-6
Raree	1-6 to 1-11
Kheeare	1-3 to 1-5
Mooghy	1-12-1-15

MONETARY.

There has been no change in this market in the rates of interest and discount either at the Bank of Bengal or in the open market.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has rather been in a state of suspense as to how the rates will rule on the opening of the new loan on Tuesday next, the 26th instant.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There has also been less activity and prices for Jute and Cotton industries have slightly declined whilst I. G. S. N. Co.'s shares advanced.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
S. H. C. Taylor, Esq., C. S., Beerbhoom	6	8	0
J. D. Harvey, Esq, Debrooghur.....	3	0	0
T. E. Coxhead, Esq., C. S., Dacca.....	13	4	0
Syud Nawab Ali, Bogra.....	5	0	0
Anund Nath Public Library, Rampore Boaleah ..	13	4	0
Moulvi Azizur Rohamon, North Luckimpur	13	4	0
Secy., Reading Room, High School, Hydrabad.,,	13	4	0
Newab Ashanwoollah Khan Bahadoor, Dacca.....	13	4	0
Badoo Khetter Nath Banerjea, Mymensingh	20	0	0
,, Tarinichurn Sircar, Jehanabad.....	5	0	0
,, Lolitmohun Singh, Shibpore.....	20	0	0
,, Tarruck Nath Muschathak, Gazeabad.....	13	4	0
,, Pirthee Nath, Pachamba	4	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Sen, Bramonbariah.....	6	10	0
,, Chundercoomar Bose, Gobindpore..... ..	10	0	0
,, Gonganarain Sookool, Hooghly.....	3	5	0
,, Dinobundeo Bhoomic, Nattore.....	5	0	0
,, Hemchunder Banerjea, Muddapore	3	5	0
,, Hurryhur Mookerjee, Jalai.....	13	4	0
,, Bipinbehary Chatterjea, Sylhet.....	8	0	0
,, Soseevooson Ukil, Kooshtia.....	6	10	0
,, Ombicachurn Sircar, Ranchee.....	13	4	0
,, Brojonath Chowdhry, Tavoy.....	6	10	0
,, Doorgachurn Das, Gournadi	6	8	0
,, Mothooranath Sanyal, Tura.....	5	0	0
,, Muttylal Ghose, Hooghly.....	5	0	0
,, Monmohun Sircar, Rampore Boaleah....	7	4	0
,, Brojosoonder Moitra, Pubna.....	6	10	0
,, Woomachurn Kor, Burdwan.....	10	0	0
,, Womeshchunder Banerjea, Jorhat.....	10	0	0
,, Hurydas Mookerjea, Julpaiguri.....	5	0	0
,, Morendra Nath Mookerjea, Burrisal.....	1	4	0
,, Devi Persad, Mozufferpore.....	14	0	0
ERRATUM.			
,, Kader Nath Mojoomdar, Cooch Behar, For Rs, 8, read.....	8	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 20, 1881.

GENERAL.—Babu Sreenath Chatterji, Sub-Deputy Collector Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Poornochunder Chatterji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean C. S., has been allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

The orders of the 18th ultimo, appointing Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, to have charge of the Patuakholly division of that district, are cancelled.

Baboo Chundercoomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Noakholly, is transferred to the district of Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Patuakholly division of that district, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Chunder Seeker Banerji, or until further orders.

In supersession of the orders of the 18th ultimo, Moulvi Syed Obeedoolah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, Jessore, is transferred to the Noakhally district, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, chittagong, is vested with powers under Section 85 of the Land Registration Act VII (B, C.) of 1876, to hear appeals against orders of Sub-Deputy collectors,

Baboo Romeshchunder Das acted as a Sub-Deputy collector of the Second Grade for Land Registration work in the district of chittagong from the 18th March to the 9th May 1881.

The orders of the 10th May 1881, granting to Baboo Prosonnocoomar Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, leave for two months, under Section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave code, are cancelled.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr. C. N, Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for twenty-one months without pay.

Baboo Opendrochunder Mazumdar, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Rungpore district from the date on which he is relieved of his present special appointment under the courtof Wards in that district.

Baboo Opendrochunder Mazoomdar, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Rungpore is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71. chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and effect from the 1st proximo.

Advertisements.

TO LET

A Two storied house with garden and out-offices, No. 49, Cossipore Road. Apply to Babu Bepin Behary Ghose, Rani's Thakoorbari, No. 5, Rustomji's Lane, Cossipore.

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All that undivided 1 anna and 4 crantees share of Brindabun Chunder Mitter in that valuable Zemindary known as Pergana Sultanpore Kharara in Subdivision Khulnea in Noral and district of Jessore registered as Nos. 254 and 225 in the Collectorate Towji and paying an annual revenue of Rs. 11039-9-3 and 2392-1-1-4.

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Remarkable for correctness.

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15, Bosepara Lane Calcutta. Kedarnath Banerji.

NOTICE.

Required a head Draftsman, capable of making drawings from free hand and taking out quantities, commencing salary Rs. 75. Apply to Manager, Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.

Mezufferpore,
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TO LET ON LEASE,

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For particulars apply to

COWASJEE EDULJEE,
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Calcutta, 12th July 1881.

পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ক্যানিং সহরে উক্ত কোম্পানির যত ঘেসো জমী আছে তাহার ইজারা দেওয়া যাইবে। এ বিষয় জানিবার জন্য ১০৪ নং কলিকাতার ক্লাইব ষ্ট্রীট স্থিত কাওয়াস জি ইদল জি নামক কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষের নিকট আবেদন করিতে হইবেক। ইতি ১২ই জুলাই সন ১৮৮১ সাল।

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NOTICE.

Wanted a Head-master for the Middle Class English School at the Head-quarters of Khorda Sub-Division in the district of Pooree. Candidates should send their applications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 30th July, 1881. The present salary is Rs. 37 with prospects to rise to Rs. 40. Preference will be given to the candidate who has passed the B. A. examination.

KOMUL NATH GHOSE,
Khorda, Sub-Divisional Officer and Hony.
7th July 1881. Secy. M. C. Eng. School, Khorda.

Notice.

Notes on the Prose Portion of the First Arts Course for 1882 by Babu Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, M. A., Professor of English Literature, Metropolitan Institution. Price Rupees 2-8 annas, packing and postage 3 annas. Apply to.

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28	×	20	×	18	,,	85
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32	×	22	×	21	,,	105
34	X	23	X	23	,,	115
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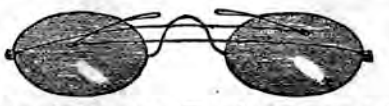

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